(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1977.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1784.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

HAVING, for many years, devoted much of my attention to the conſideration of public affairs, *I may be allowed to ſuppoſe that I better diſcern* what will be beneficial or injurious to the ſtate, than the greater part of mankind, whoſe contemplation and ſtudies are ſeldom diverted from their private purſuits. I feel an irreſiſtible impulſe to diſcloſe my ſentiments on every occaſion, which I eſteem deeply intereſting to the public. But, as I poſſeſs not the honour of a ſeat in the great national council, I have no better way of communicating my ideas, than by availing myſelf of the liberty of the preſs. To the weight of perſonal influence, to the extreme force and elegance of language, to the almoſt magic power of action and ſpeech, I having nothing to oppoſe, but what appears to myſelf to be plain ſolid reaſoning; and if my arguments have not the utmoſt intrinſic weight, I muſt fail in the attempt, and perhaps forfeit ſome part of the little reputation I have acquired, by always purſuing the dictates of an unbiaſſed judgment. However, as I never meanly courted the favour of one great man, or dreaded the diſpleaſure of another, as I am proud of deſpiſing mere and popular applauſe, I ſhall proceed under every diſcouragement to make ſome remarks on a recent motion in the houſe of delegates for another emiſſion of bills of credit.

That an emiſſion ſhould at this time be thought the *primary* object of the legiſlature, I confeſs aſtoniſhed me. I did not imagine the experience we have had, would have left a ſingle man of reflection ignorant of a ſcience, which might be eaſily attained, without uncommon talents or an extraordinary depth of penetration. But this is not the firſt time I have been deceived in my eſtimates of mankind. For my preſent miſtake I account in this manner. When we have long meditated on a ſubject, and formed what we fancy unerring concluſions, we are too apt to ſuppoſe that every rational being muſt entertain the ſame ideas. For the benefit of thoſe who have never reflected much on the ſubject, to diſcloſe the plain uncontrovertible principle of the ſcience of paper money, and to ſave myſelf the trouble of inventing different phraſes, to expreſs the ſame thing, I preſent ſome extracts from an eſſay publiſhed about a twelvemonth ago. It is now ſcarcely extant, becauſe it was publiſhed in a news-paper. It nevertheleſs had ſome influence with the members of the late houſe of delegates. A project for paper money was conceived at the laſt ſeſſion. Happily it was ſtifled in embryo. If the preſent ſcheme can likewiſe be rendered abortive, the public will perhaps eſcape great and manifold miſchiefs, which, I think, muſt be inevitable, if this monſtrous conception ſhould proceed to a ſafe birth, and be ſuffered to attain the age of maturity.

"The main ſupport of paper money is opinion; which indeed is the grand foundation of all power in government. It is unneceſſary to recite thoſe ill judged acts of the legiſlature, which have deſtroyed all confidence between individuals, and that faith which men are naturally diſpoſed to place in a government, conſtituted by themſelves; but it may not be improper to explain what is meant by opinion, when applied to paper money—it is a firm belief, that paper is equal to, and will anſwer all the purpoſes of ſpecie. If that opinion exiſts, the plan is ſmooth and eaſy; that it does not exiſt at preſent, and that there ſhould be a certainty of its reeſtabliſhment, before we venture on an expedient which has been ſo often before productive of ruinous conſequences, I think no diſintereſted man will deny.

"If we reaſon from the ſucceſs of paper money under the old government, and thence form concluſions in favour of the plan, a much juſter inference might be drawn from the prejudices occaſioned by the ill ſtate of the various recent emiſſions. But, ſay the advocates for the meaſure, How can you reaſon from the prejudices of the people, when almoſt all orders of men, even the merchants of Baltimore, are clamorous for an emiſſion? With me, this conſideration has not the leaſt weight to demonſtrate the exiſtence of opinion. I can account for the wiſhes of theſe men. A diſhoneſt debtor may entertain the fond hopes of another tender law, or another aſſociation. An honeſt man may ſuppoſe, that by introducing an abundance of money, he will be enabled with more eaſe to diſcharge his debt. Intereſt may be ſo ſtrong a biaſs on the moſt upright man, as to make him willing to try all experiments. The people find themſelves uneaſy from the weight of taxes, and would undoubtedly be extremely well pleaſed to be furniſhed with the means of paying, with as much eaſe, as when red money, which they procured at the rate of two for one, was taken at par. As for the merchants, who have experienced the gains ariſing from the fluctuation of paper to be the moſt profitable part of their buſineſs; as for thoſe who would be willing to give thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. for the uſe of money for one year, I am not ſurpriſed if the plan has their warmeſt approbation, and if they even conſent to borrow it from the ſtate as ſpecie. To come to the point at once. Is there a planter or farmer, who would ſell the whole of his crop, at the preſent price, for this paper? Is there a gentleman, who has juſt placed his ſpecie at intereſt, with good ſecurity, who would be willing to take it? Would a merchant take it, for an aſſortment of ſaleable goods, at the current price? If theſe queſtions muſt be anſwered in the negative, the legiſlature ſhould adopt ſome very effectual meaſure, to ſupply the want of opinion, if they expect bills of credit to ſerve as a circulating medium, to comply with the juſt requiſitions of congreſs, and, in every reſpect, to be equal to gold and ſilver.

"I believe, the wit of man can deviſe no method for the ſupport of paper, where opinion fails, except by creating uſes and demands. To talk of ample funds for their redemption at a diſtant day, betrays a total ignorance of the ſubject. The truth is, that bills of credit, which have neither opinion, nor demand, for their ſupport, can be conſidered on no better footing than the notes or obligations of a private perſon. Let the wealthieſt, moſt reputable man in the ſtate, paſs his bond for 100 pounds, or any ſmaller ſum, payable in five years, and it would ſell to very few men for more than one half; but only contrive, that this bond ſhall fulfil every purpoſe that ſpecie can do, and it will immediately be equal in value. It will be juſt the ſame with public bills of credit. If the debtor knows, that he can, without injuſtice, diſcharge therewith ſpecie debts; if the merchant is ſatisfied that he can diſpoſe of it in other ſtates, as ſpecie; if government will receive it as ſuch for taxes; if it can at any time be exchanged without difficulty for gold and ſilver; then is it, to all intents and purpoſes, equal to gold and ſilver. If there is a ſingle material uſe which it will not anſwer, then will a difference be made between it and ſpecie. The government may provide, that it ſhall be taken for taxes and debts due to the ſtate; it may make it a legal tender between individuals; but as the payment of debts and taxes does not comprehend the greateſt ules of money, theſe proviſions will be found inadequate. By creating a ſingle demand, you might indeed make paper of any value you pleaſe. For inſtance—the taxes to be levied in any one year amount to 120,000 pounds ſpecie; you afterwards emit bills of credit to the amount of 30,000 pounds, and ordain, that one dollar ſhall diſcharge as much of the tax as two ſilver dollars. Here then is a hot and preſſing demand for 60,000 pounds, to diſcharge 120,000 pounds ſpecie, and there is but juſt half enough to anſwer it fully; there will be a competition among the purchaſers, and, probably, about 12/6 ſpecie may be had for a dollar bill. I do not learn that ſuch a plan of emiſſion as this is in contemplation. I do not think the ſtate could afford to adopt it. It muſt nevertheleſs be a ſcheme ſomewhat ſimiliar at this time, which can make paper equal or ſuperior to ſpecie. To make it exactly equal, would require a nicety of political calculation, not to be found in more than one man belonging to the ſtate.

"An attention to the hiſtory of red money, will illuſtrate every poſition. In the campaign of 1781, the community was deſtitute of a proper circulating medium, and the ſtate wanted the means of carrying on the war. The ſum of 200,000 pounds was directed to be iſſued in bills of credit, redeemable within four years; (it is needleſs to mention, how they came into the hands of the people, and how long it was before the whole were emitted.) Britiſh property, to the amount of a much greater ſum, was appropriated for their redemption, and great part of it immediately ſold; private property was likewiſe mortgaged; to crown all, there was a general aſſociation, and men pledged their ſacred honour to receive them as ſpecie. Was it poſſible for a plan ſo well concerted to fail? To the eternal diſgrace of the people of Maryland, and more particularly the merchants of Baltimore, ſome men will exclaim, it did fail. But I ſay, that neither the people, nor the merchants, were to blame; it was impoſſible for it to ſucceed; opinion was wanted, and the legiſlature did not create uſes and demands to ſupply the defect. Notwithſtanding every proviſion they had made, it ſcarcely paſſed as ſpecie at all between individuals. Some few creditors indeed, who could not violate ſo recent and ſolemn an engagement, received it with reluctance. A few merchants, of more than common public ſpirit, ſold goods for it at the old price; others, more prudently, either raiſed the price, or laid up their moſt ſaleable merchandiſe; and the farmers and planters generally would not ſell their commodities at all. After a very little time, the ſigners of the aſſociation conſidered themſelves as abſolved from their engagement; there was then but one immediate uſe for the bills, and that was to pay for the confiſcated property already ſold for their redemption; and no body would touch them, except a very few ſpeculators, who calculated on the preſent value of money, payable at a future day, or thoſe who wanted to ſell them to the purchaſers of the confiſcated property, or the purchaſers themſelves. This demand fixed the price for a little time at two for one, and at that rate they paſſed, ſometimes, as a medium of barter, the uncertainty of the rate, at which they might be received at the treaſury, undoubtedly having influenced the price. The memorable diſſent of the ſenate ſoon took away the only immediate certain uſe, and they inſtantly ceaſed to circulate. Another uſe was created—a dollar in theſe bills was to go as far in the payment of taxes as a buſhel of wheat, the price of which was between four and five ſhillings; or twenty ſhillings would diſcharge as much as 100 pounds of tobacco, the price of which was between 12/6 and fifteen ſhillings. The price then of the bills being regulated by the demands of the people, who would not ſpeculate but for advantage, they were again ſold at no higher rate than two for one. As the time for collecting the tax approached, or, as wheat and tobacco roſe in value, they alſo roſe, and were ſometimes ſold at the rate of three for two. They are now taken by the treaſurer at par, and, as there is a very inconſiderable ſum in the hands of the people compared with the demand, they have at length attained a value within 10 per cent. equal to that of ſpecie.

"The principles here laid down were more briefly explained by a writer two years ago; they were conſidered, by ſome very profound politicians, as the crude notions and wild dreams of a viſionary projector. I have, in this eſſay, endeavoured to be as full and diſtinct as poſſible, and I flatter myſelf, that experience hath ſet its ſeal to every one of my poſitions. By ſome diſcerning men, I may probably be thought too prolix, and to have laboured to demonſtrate ſelf evident truths; but if other gentlemen of reſpectable talents and reputation have propoſed a paper emiſſion; if a majority of the people are clamorous for the meaſure; and if the aſſembly are already deliberating on the propoſition, I conceived it my duty, as well as my right to offer my opinion. A little reading, with a great deal of reflection, has given me ſome inſight into the nature of public credit; and, without vanity (for I have gained nothing by the ſcience) I have never materially erred in my predictions, reſpecting that amazing variety of paper money, with which this ſtate has amuſed and cajoled its citizens; it has enriched men without merit or induſtry; and impoveriſhed men without a fault. During the war it might be neceſſary; but it is, at this time, the buſineſs of a wiſe and honeſt government to repair, not multiply, miſchiefs; to reſtore public credit; to conciliate the affections of its people; and, as far as poſſible, to do juſtice to all. When theſe things are brought about; when obſtinate prejudices ſhall be removed, and injuries totally forgotten; if the exigencies of the ſtate ſhould abſolutely require it; there is a poſſibility, that bills of credit may again become *money*. Until that period, I confeſs myſelf, and I believe every other man, unequal to the taſk of deviſing a ſafe and eligible plan of an emiſſion."

So far the Reviewer of laſt year.

If theſe principles be true, this ſtate of facts juſt, and theſe remarks unanſwerable, it muſt taſk human invention to ſuggeſt plauſible arguments for adopting an expedient, which, even in the time of our greateſt difficulty and diſtreſs, ſcarcely ſerved a temporary purpoſe. It may, however, be deemed arrogant to decide, without hearing all that may be ſaid, or waiting to ſee whether, in the delineation of the plan, there may not be ſomething material to diſcriminate it from all others. But ſhould I wait for this, I may not have an opportunity of being heard. It is my buſineſs therefore to anticipate.

The arguments uſed laſt year on a ſimilar occaſion, were theſe, "The community deeply feels the want of a circulating medium. Creditors cannot collect debts. Merchants cannot procure money to carry on their buſineſs. The people have not wherewithal to pay the tax. And a thorough conviction of the neceſſity of removing *theſe evils* will engage every man in the ſupport of a paper emiſſion, and then it cannot fail." All theſe poſitions, except the laſt, I might admit, and ſtill it would remain to prove, that a paper emiſſion would remove the evils. The laſt poſition I can never admit, becauſe the ſenſe of a general evil was never known to bind the generality of mankind to act contrary to the dictates of private intereſt. I appeal again to the hiſtory of red money, with its aſſociation, private ſecurity, and what not. Even the ſincere endeavours of every individual in this ſingle ſtate would not, without defeating the very end for which paper is to be introduced, give it equal value to that of ſpecie, becauſe they could not make it anſwer all the purpoſes of ſpecie. That the community feels the want of a circulating medium is much to be queſtioned, becauſe every man, who has commodities to ſell, may find a ready market and a better price, than was given before the war. That creditors cannot collect debts is very true; and yet this ſcheme would not better their condition, becauſe if this paper ſhould be money in the true ſenſe, a greater quantity of it will not find a way to the pockets of debtors, than they could by the ſame means procure of gold and ſilver; and no man would riſk a propoſition of ſo deep damnation, as that of a tender law. That merchants cannot procure ſpecie to carry on their buſineſs, ſhou'd be fairly underſtood. That a great number of men without capital want this paper, to launch forth into a buſineſs, which already employs too many of our citizens, I readily believe. This ſcheme would not be beneficial to them, and a true merchant will perceive no advantage in it to either himſelf or the ſtate. He will tell you, that *if* there is a neceſſity for increaſing the medium of commerce, that it cannot be done by bills of credit; and that the only paper, which can effect this purpoſe, is bank notes. Again. If the people have not wherewithal to pay the tax, when they can command ſpecie for every kind of produce, they would not have wherewithal to pay, if the ſcheme ſhould be adopted, and ſhould anſwer the avowed expectation of its advocates. If indeed it be ſaid, that we ought to eaſe the people, by taking from them what may be more eaſily procured than ſpecie, let us in the name of common ſenſe rather lower the tax, if it be too high; but let us not burthen them to pay that, which cannot anſwer the true purpoſes of government.

It has been triumphantly ſaid, that this emiſſion will "ſtand on the firm baſis of private ſecurity." Is not the ſecurity for the redemption of red, black, and continental ſtate bills, as ample as the heart of man can wiſh, provided the public can at all be relied upon? Is not the ſame outſtanding extremely moderate? Are not

the periods of redemption very near? And yet are not these bills inferior to ſpecie? And do they in the ſlighteſt degree ſerve as a circulating medium?

To reaſon from the ſucceſs of the paper emiſſions before the war is as ridiculous as it is common. Circumſtances are totally changed. There is as great a revolution in the minds of men reſpecting paper money, as there is in government. I will make one plain obſervation which is equal to a thouſand volumes. Paper was good before the war becauſe the people thought it ſo. And it will be bad now becauſe the people think it bad. To make good paper money, therefore, you have no leſs to do than to give them preciſely the ſame ideas on the ſubject which they had before the war.

It is contended by ſome, that an emiſſion is neceſſary for the benefit of certificate holders. I have had the honour of ſuggeſting a far better method of ſatisfying our creditors. For this I appeal to the creditors themſelves; but it ſeems politicians know better than the creditors themſelves. That method has been condemned in the groſs; but no attempt has been made to anſwer the argument. I ſtill confidently expect that the good ſenſe of my countrymen will at laſt adopt it in ſubſtance. There muſt ſurely be magic in the management of paper, or I muſt want common apprehenſion. I cannot conceive, that if a creditor ſhould call upon me, it would be any ſatisfaction to him for me to take back my bond and give him another; unleſs indeed the old bond were nearly out of date.

There is another argument for an emiſſion, which to me is more hateful than all the reſt. By exchanging theſe bills for certificates, we prevent the further accumulation of intereſt, whilſt we may ſtill receive intereſt from our debtors. Or by lending theſe bills we may receive a ſum that will conſiderably diminiſh the weight of taxes. In plain Engliſh the argument is this. It is high time for the ſtate to ſpeculate, and, like other ſpeculators, it muſt avail itſelf of the wants and follies of mankind. It is eaſy to perceive that the ſtate, in truth, can neither gain nor ſave. The ſtate is compoſed of its citizens. The ſtate is a republic, and all its citizens have equal rights and are entitled to the ſame conſideration and guardian care. The revenue of the ſtate, collect it by what method you pleaſe, muſt be furniſhed by its citizens. There is indeed a diſtinction between the various methods of obtaining it; but that, which is the moſt equal and productive of leaſt evil, is on every account to be preferred.

The limits of a news paper will not permit me to deſcant on the various ſubjects, which might be involved in the diſcuſſion of this queſtion. Enough, however, I truſt, has been ſaid for the purpoſe of expoſing the plan. I cannot conclude better than with the words of the aforementioned eſſay.

"Is it fair and honeſt, by not paying creditors their intereſt, and denying them the right of diſcounting the principal, to compel them to relinquiſh both for this traſhy paper? Would you court raſh enterprifing men to embark in the moſt extravagant ruinous plans? Would you give ſpeculators—the men you have abuſed ſo long—would you give them another fair field to diſplay their talents? Will you commit the moſt flagrant injuſtice? Will you thruſt daggers into the hearts of your creditors? Will you, if it be poſſible, reduce public credit to a more deplorable ſtate? And will you do all this on the principle of benefit to the public? No project, which is big with ſo many complicated evils, can be ſalutary to the ſtate; and if inſtead of 90,000 pounds, it could gain a million, the ſcheme deſerves to be damned."

A REVIEWER.

Annapolis, November 30, 1784.

BOHEMIA, *July* 20.

THE Carthuſian convent at Prague, one of the richeſt in this kingdom, has been lately ſuppreſſed by order of the emperor; and 30 other inſtitutions of a like kind will be immediately aboliſhed in Bohemia and Moravia, not excepting even the celebrated abbey of Hraditch: it is eſtimated that the produce of theſe ſuppreſſions will amount to 30,000 florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Auguſt* 3. The Montenegrims beat laſt month, near Schuſſi, the pacha Scutari, who had cut off their communication. The loſs of the Turks is 400 killed, and the like number made priſoners. Beſides an immenſe booty; they have carried off five Begterbegs. Thoſe mountaineers being in want of proviſion and ammunition, they had no other cauſe to take but either to conquer or die.

LONDON, *September* 16.

Our laſt night's diſpatches from Paris, aſſure us, that a continental war is now inevitable; the prince of Orange, at the immediate inſtigation of his royal uncle of Pruſſia, having, through the court of Verſailles, peremptorily refuſed to accede to the demands of the emperor; and his Imperial majeſty having given orders for an immediate movement of 40,000 of his troops to the Dutch frontiers.

The prince of Orange is uſing all his endeavours to induce the ſtates of the different provinces, to withſtand the emperor's demands; and in doing this he is purſuing his own intereſt. In caſe of a war, his commiſſions of admiral and captain-general of the Union will throw ſuch a weight of influence and power into his hands, that he will be able to cruſh the party that has given him ſo much trouble and vexation, on the ſcore of the duke of Brunſwick. The prince's object however is by no means to injure the ſtate; for in ſo doing he muſt injure himſelf; but the many lucrative places he will have to fill up, and the number of commiſſions he will have to beſtow, will give him a deciſive influence in the election of burgomaſters, and other magiſtrates of the different cities: he will then be able to ſettle his own authority on a ſure foundation; and he can ſoon get rid of the war, by conſenting that the navigation of the Scheld ſhall be free: if the emperor ſhould riſe in his demands, the prince may make him tractable by the means of French and Pruſſian armies.

A daily paper ſays, that the States General have come to a ſtrong reſolution on the laſt declaration of the emperor. They have unanimouſly agreed to give a direct refuſal to his requiſitions, as repugnant with the treaties, and, in caſe of violence, to repel force by force. Vice admiral Reynſt is already arrived from Middleburgh, and has taken the command of the ſquadron. He has hoiſted his flag on board the Liberty of ſeventy-four guns. The reſpective commanders, nevertheleſs, are charged induſtriouſly to avoid any aggreſſive acts of hoſtility.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Auguſt 22, 1784.

"We are now as comfortable as we can wiſh, every thing in profound tranquillity, and, if I judge right, I think the Dons will never again attempt to reduce this ineſtimable fortreſs; the works are completed in ſo maſterly a manner. We have a number of genteel families arrived from Minorca, they not wiſhing to be under Spaniſh rulers; at firſt they were obliged to put up with indifferent houſes, but now are accommodated to their wiſhes, and I aſſure you are no ſmall acquiſition. The new town is almoſt completely built, and houſes cheap enough. An excellent houſe, of ſix rooms, renting for 15l. per ann. and to each a pleaſant little garden; the ſituation is moſt delightful, and we abound in every kind of proviſions at a moderate rate, as alſo in wines of the beſt kind; from Barbary we have been chiefly ſupplied, but now have, in addition, all the luxuries of Andaluſia; till within theſe few days, a communication with Spain has been prevented; but now the Dons begin to forget their diſgrace, and freely ſupply us, as before the war. Our brave general does not wiſh us to go far; he, however, allows us every poſſible indulgence, and is as careful as in the midſt of the ſiege; every man here muſt do his duty, he has but to do that, if he wiſhes the veteran's favour.

"Your merchants ſeem ſlow in mixing with us, and our greateſt inconvenience is ſending to England for what we want. A conſiderable fleet is with us from the different parts of the Mediterranean, and ſilks which we do not want, plenty and moderately cheap. The ſhips under commodore Lindſey, winter with us, and doubtleſs we ſhall be gay enough. As to the garriſon, they are to a man, in perfect health. I ſet out to-morrow with a party on an excurſion into Spain, and in my next, ſhall give you a full account, &c."

Extract of a letter from a perſon who was ſaved when the Antelope India packet, captain Wilſon, was caſt away upon a rock in the South Seas, Auguſt, 1783.

"I have unfortunately been one of the nfty who have ſuffered an unparalleled ſhipwreck on a ſavage coaſt in the South Seas, on the 10th of Auguſt, 1783. At midnight, the ſhip Antelope, under a preſſing ſail, ſtruck on a reef of rocks, five leagues diſtant from the land called Paline. Her dangerous ſituation inſtantly put us under the neceſſity of hazarding our lives on a raft on ſhore to the mercy of the ſavages. It pleaſed God we landed ſafe the following evening, with the loſs of only one man, on a ſmall uninhabited iſland, ſome little diſtance from the main. Three days after we had ſecreted ourſelves in a ſmall cave, the natives diſcovered us, and at firſt intended to make us their ſlaves, as we ſaw they had done ſome Malays, from a pirate ſnow, wrecked on the ſame rocks ten months previous to our diſaſter; but ſeeing the muſkets we had brought, and knowing them to be our protection, from the report the Malays had given of their uſe and execution when in Engliſh hands, they were fearful of attacking us. On the 5th day their king brought near 2000 men in arms. He ſecreted the major part of them at the back of the iſland and entered the cove with about 700 unarmed. After a few hours ſtay in great admiration (having never before ſeen white men) he returned to the back of the iſland for the night, leaving many of his ſubjects with us, who alarmed us the whole night with their war ſongs.

"Next morning he again entered the cove with ſome of his people to make the attack; in about an hour he took his canoe in haſte, at the ſame time we ſaw many coming through the woods. We now expected the war hoop to be given; every Engliſhman was ready with his muſket, and Chineſe with cutlaſs and pikes in military order; this ſtruck them with terror how to proceed. The king harangued a long time to his people, then paddled out of the cove, and ſent for captain Wilſon, demanded to know if we were friends or enemies; he anſwered "Friends;"—"Then you muſt go to war againſt our enemies, who are more numerous than I am, or take the chance of war with me." It was well known that we were entirely in the king's power, and could not water without his permiſſion; that he might beſiege the iſland, and make us glad to ſurrender, therefore the iſſue of conſultation was to acquaint him we would take up arms againſt his enemies, and we engaged in four horrid actions, in which a vaſt number of poor ſouls were killed. Our king fortunately gained every battle, and before we left the iſland, the whole country was ſubject to his government. Their wars are truly bloody; they fight with darts and ſpears, thrown by a ſling, and do great execution, engage a tide, and give no quarters; ſeveral of the enemy were taken priſoners, and put to death immediately in a moſt cruel manner. I will give inſtances of two; the firſt had his arm chopped off at his elbow with a hatchet, and beat about the head with it till he died, and was then paddled along ſhore to ſhew others their fate; the other, a man of family, called a Ronpack, wore a white poliſhed bone on his wriſt (a mark of rank) this bone they attempted to take off, which he reſiſted, by expanding his fingers; they then chopped off his hand at the wriſt, and the bone was worn by the perſon who committed the act, and he was promoted to the rank which the priſoner was entitled to; after his body was pierced through in ſeveral places with a ſword of iron wood, they cut off his head, tied it to a bamboo, and placed it in the king's palace. After the firſt victory the king granted us leave to build a veſſel with the tools we had ſaved for that purpoſe to carry us to China, our deſired port, but always to be ready to go to war when he demanded it. In thirteen weeks after our misfortune, we completely built a ſchooner, which by great providence, carried us ſafe to Macao, a Portugueſe ſettlement near China, in eighteen days, a very quick paſſage; there ſhe ſold for 700 dollars at public outcry, which was divided amongſt the crew. The Walpole Indiaman arrived ſoon afterwards and conveyed us to China. We ſuffered greatly during our fatigue for want of proviſions, exiſting on a ſhort allowance of boiled rice and water, dreadful in a climate ſo near the equator. Had any accident attended the launch of our ſchooner, we muſt have remained on the iſland with the king; for what tools we had kept from the Indians were now rendered uſeleſs, and our proviſions expended. The great contrivance hit on to complete ſuch a veſſel, and management of the crew, do much honour to our commander, who is an ingenious, enterprifing, and worthy man. Our conferences with the king, till we acquired the language, was by our linguiſt in Malay to the king's Malay ſlaves. The king much wiſhes to eſtabliſh the Engliſh cuſtoms among his people, and has ſent one of his family to England with us, who is now arrived by the Morſe Indiaman, and lives at the captain's houſe, at Rotherhithe. One Engliſhman remains till this young chief returns."

Sept. 17. From the ſituation of the French finances all ideas of their infringing the late peace, for ſome years at leaſt, are improbable; and both the French king and the cabinet are ſo pacifically inclined, that, from the appearance of politics, there is more reaſon to expect a cloſer alliance with that country, from the alteration of affairs in Portugal, than has ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and France for many years.

Letters from Scotland, by the laſt poſt, adviſe, that the inhabitants of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, and ſeveral other burghs, have joined the general aſſociation at Edinburgh, for the purpoſe of bringing about a parliamentary reform, and ſignified their intentions of enforcing it by every legal and conſtitutional meaſure. The Scotch look now on a more equal repreſentation, not only as a privilege to which they have a legal and indiſputable claim; but as the touchſtone of the preſent miniſterial ſyſtem of government, and as one of the firſt conditions on which the miniſter will be entitled to their confidence and ſupport.

Sept. 18. The rich convent of Prague, which has been ſuppreſſed by the emperor, was magnificently ſituated in the old town, built on ſeven mountains, commanding a moſt beautiful proſpect. Near it the Jeſuits have a very grand college; and not far from it are nine ſynagogues, in which were 98,000 Jews, before the king of Pruſſia drove them away, when he beſieged the city; in the lower part of which grows the famous poplar tree, ſaid to be 1000 years old!

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Stanwix to his friend in this city, dated October 24, 1784.

"Yeſterday peace was concluded to the very great advantage of the United States and alſo to the ſatisfaction of all the Indians, between the commiſſioners and the ſix nations. Our buſineſs being fully ſettled here, we ſhall ſet out from hence, on Tueſday next for Cayahoga, our rout will be down the Suſquehanna, as far as to Harris's ferry, where we ſhall take horſes and croſs the country to Fort Pitt."

Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt 30.

"Since the adjournment of parliament, our young premier and ſeveral of the leading members of adminiſtration have had frequent meetings, digeſting ſuch plans and regulations for the full eſtabliſhment of our commerce, as appear moſt eligible. Thoſe meetings, it is ſaid, are to be continued occaſionally during the receſs, which, it is generally believed, will not be of long duration.

"The firſt buſineſs that will come on, after the meeting, is reported to be the critical ſituation of Ireland. How far Mr. Pitt, and the reſt of the cabinet, will agree to the numerous and momentous requeſts, made by the different bodies of the people of that kingdom, is yet unknown; but it is a certain fact, that the affairs of Ireland will engroſs the early attention of parliament, when it is hoped, for the honour and proſperity of both kingdoms, all reaſonable matters of diſpute will be finally adjuſted, by which the common enemy in both countries, the French, will be diſappointed in their hopes of ſowing a diſſention between the two kingdoms."

Nov. 20. Notwithſtanding the 31ſt day of October laſt, was appointed for the honourable the congreſs of the United States to meet at Trenton, no more than four ſtates are yet repreſented, to wit, Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia and New-Jerſey.

ALEXANDRIA, *November* 25.

On Monday the 15th inſtant, at a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the gentlemen of this ſtate and Maryland, convened by public advertiſement at Mr. Lomax's tavern, to deliberate and conſult on the vaſt, great, political and commercial object, the rendering navigable the river Patowmack from tide-water—it was unanimouſly reſolved, That every poſſible effort ought to be exerted to render theſe waters navigable to their utmoſt ſources. In conſequence petitions to the reſpective honourable aſſemblies were prepared, praying to form a company, with ſuch immunities as might ſeem meet to them to grant. The patriotiſm and zeal of the meeting, make it a matter of little doubt, but that the reſpective honourable aſſemblies will moſt cheerfully grant the prayer of the petitions, and render every poſſible aſſiſtance to complete ſo great a national concern.

The opening of the navigation of Patowmack is, perhaps, a work of more political than commercial conſequence, as it will be one of the grandeſt chains for preſerving the federal Union, the weſtern world will have free acceſs to us, and we ſhall be one and the ſame people, whatever ſyſtem of European politics may be adopted.—In ſhort, it is a work ſo big, that the intellectual faculties cannot take it at a view.

The company in their plan, have engaged to accompliſh the navigation from the ſource to the upper falls in three years, about two hundred miles from us, and to make it complete to tide-water in ten years.—The commerce and riches, that muſt of neceſſity pour down upon us, are too obvious to mention.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 2.

On Monday laſt our late illuſtrious commander in chief arrived in this city, accompanied by the marquis de la Fayette. And on the day following the general aſſembly, to exhibit a ſmall token of their gratitude and attachment to thoſe extraordinary perſonages, directed an elegant ball to be provided for their entertainment. The evening was crowned with the utmoſt joy and feſtivity, the whole company being made happy by the preſence of two moſt amiable and all-accompliſhed men, to whom America is ſo deeply indebted for her preſervation from tyranny and oppreſſion.

The honourable Henry Laurens, Eſq; formerly preſident of congreſs, and late one of the commiſſioners of the United States for negotiating the peace,

likewise arrived in town; but to our great regret did not arrive in time to partake of the entertainment.

The honourable Charles Wallace, Aquila Paca, John Davidson, John H. Stone, and Samuel T. Wright, Esquires, are chosen members of the council of this state for the year ensuing.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To raise 6080 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Prize		4000	4000
1		1500	1500
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
20		100	2000
60		50	3000
100		20	2000
3000		8	24000
3187	Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6813	Blanks,		
10,000	Tickets at 4 dollars each, are		40,000 Dollars.

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes, the finishing the buildings, and making necessary additions to the *library*, and the *philosophical* and *mechanical* apparatus of the college.

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING; there being little more than *two blanks* to *one prize*, and the large sum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the *four* capital prizes. The visitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be answerable for the due and faithful management of the *lottery*, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the middle of January next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be published in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eastern shore, by the college visitors for each respective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chase, Esquires.

Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Lethrbu,y, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;

Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;

Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, Hon. John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.

Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;

Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq;

Cæcil county, Rev. William Thomson.

Prizes not demanded in six months after the publication of the *drawing*, are to be considered as generously given for the benefit of the college.

November 8, 1784.

In pursuance of a decree from the honourable court of chancery of Maryland, will be set up to public sale, on the 20th day of December next, at Elk-Ridge landing,

PART of a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called Taylor's Forest, containing 800 acres, laid off into convenient lots from one to two hundred acres; this land is rich and abounds with a variety of valuable timber, is situate about two miles and a half from Elk-Ridge landing, and six from Baltimore-town, and may be seen at any time previous to the sale, on applying to Mr. Caleb Owings adjoining thereto.

Also one undivided sixth part of the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Of Moore's Morning Choice, containing 100 acres, on which stands the Elk-Ridge furnace, with sundry other valuable improvements. Of the First Discovery, containing 235 acres. Of the Second Discovery, containing 116 acres. And of the Grecian Siege, containing 412 acres. Those lands are advantageously situated within a few miles of Elk-Ridge landing, and enjoy a number of other advantages, which may be seen at any time before the sale, by application to the subscriber, near the premises.

EDWARD DORSEY, son of Caleb,
guardian to Edward Dorsey, son of Samuel.

N. B. At same time will be sold, on three years credit, a number of valuable negroes, by E. D.

Annapolis, November 10, 1784.

LOST some time in August last, my discharge from the continental army, bearing date at Frederick-town, some time in May 1783, signed by captain Henry Gaither; this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment on the same, as I shall receive full satisfaction from the state of Maryland as if I had the said discharge in possession. I will give any person ten shillings who will deliver it to Mr. Benjamin Ward, who lives in Annapolis. w3

SAMUEL NEVILLE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 30th of December instant,

ONE hundred and thirty acres of LAND, contained in Lot No. 15. of the Monocacy Manor, and joining old George Devilbiss's plantation, about five miles from Frederick-town. There are about forty acres of it cleared, on which are 100 young apple-trees; the rest is exceedingly well timbered, and the whole of the land, when sold by the state, was much noticed for its goodness. It is clear of lease or any claim whatever. One third of the money to be paid the first of March 1785, one third the first of June 1785, and the balance the first of September following.

WILLIAM D. BEALL.

November 29, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to the last will and testament of Dennis Stevens, late deceased,

ALL his personal estate of every kind; the sale will be on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at his late dwelling, on the north side of Severn, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted; the terms of sale will be made known between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is requested that all persons having claims against the said estate will bring them to me legally attested, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, or otherwise settle their balances by note or bond.

VACHEL STEVENS, administrator.

N. B. Persons indebted to the estate on the blacksmith's book, may pay their balances to Thomas Richardson, and his receipt shall be their sufficient discharge against V. S.

Annapolis, November 8, 1784.

Just imported and to be sold at the house of John Shaw, opposite the south end of the state-house,

A GREAT variety of looking-glasses, tea chests, billiard balls, pictures framed and glazed, maps of North-America, divided according to the preliminary articles, signed at Versailles the 20th day of January 1783, in which are particularly described the boundaries of the United States; general Atlas, describing the whole universe, being a complete and new collection of the most approved maps extant, engraved in the best manner on sixty-two copper plates, corrected with the greatest care, and augmented from the latest discoveries down to 1782. 3 w

SHAW and CHISHOLM.

St. Mary's county, November 22, 1784.

WHEREAS several persons have for some years past made a practice of trespassing on the subscriber's land, by hunting thereon with guns and dogs; notice is hereby given, that he is determined to prosecute any person or persons, who may in future enter into and pass through his lands either to hunt or fish, without leave first had from w3

JOHN COODE.

Prince-George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto 8 w

SINGLETON WOOTTON,
RICHARD BURGESS, } administrators.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by 6 w

GEORGE PLATER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Mount Pleasant, November 23, 1784.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, a slave called HESS, (alias Hezekiah Scott) a very fair mulatto, about 22 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, with a large mole on his right cheek, dark red or sandy hair, sometimes tied in a club, and sometimes queued, by trade a tailor, and a very good waiter; his dress two blue suits, one edged with red, the other lined with white, and yellow metal buttons on both, white linen overalls, white stockings, and shoes with large white metal buckles, a large fantail hat with a black riband and buckle, with many other cloaths unknown. I have great reason to think he is in Annapolis, as his mother lives with Mr. George Mann. Whoever will secure the said slave so that I get him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN WARING.

THERE are at the plantation of Anne Tilly, living at South river ferry, taken up as strays, four yearlings, two of them bulls, one of them black and white, no perceivable mark; the other a brindle; the two others are heifers, one a black with a white streak on her back, the other a red and white with a piece off each ear. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the state house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,
A. GOLDER, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, to pass a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his stead. w8

ALEXANDER CATLETT.

November 15, 1784.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready cash, at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE effects of John Chattam, deceased, being in Upper Cedar point, Charles county, for the purpose of discharging his debts, those who are indebted are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, that they may be settled as far as the estate will admit of, by

ELIZABETH CHATTAM, administratrix.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

IMPORTED,

In the ship Iris, and brig Commerce, from London, and to be sold reasonable, by

WILLIAMS and NEITH,

At their store on the Dock, for cash, bills of exchange on London, goods wheat or corn delivered at Annapolis,

An assortment of good suitable to the season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse broad cloths, mill'd drab, fine beaver coating, duffils, half-thicks, fearnoughts, negro cottons, flannels, linseys, green baize, great coats, pea jackets, green, blue, and mottled rugs, rose and striped blankets, cadiz, calimancoes, durants, shalloons, plain and striped camblets, bombazets, crapes, silk and striped poplins, silk and stuff quilted petticoats, cotton counterpanes, Siberian cords, honey combs, royal rics, velvets, plain and spotted velverets, worsted denims, mens and womens silk, thread, and worsted hose, childrens worsted ditto, 7 8 and yard wide Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheetings, German dowlas, osnabrigs, table clothes, clouting diapers, fine Flanders bed ticks, common ditto, checks, womens stays, mens and boys shoes, womens silk, stuff, Morocco, and black leather ditto, boots, draw boot legs and vamps, ben soals, calf skins, mens and boys hats, ladies riding ditto, stationary, white and coloured threads, calicoes and chintzes, cambricks and lawns, black and white lace, ladies feathers, rich white satin, fashionable, figured, and plain lutestrings, modes, sarsnets, persians, satin florentine, rich striped satin for jackets, ribands, tiffany, gauzes, sprig lawn and gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, muslins, muslin handkerchiefs, gloves and mitts, best hogskin and common saddles, saddlery, powder and shot, raisins, basket salt, ground ginger, mustard, spices, pearl barley, sago, saltpetre, double and single loaf sugar, fine hyson, congo, and bohea tea, bottled porter, fig and powder blue, Poland starch, Glauber and Epsom salts, Jesuits bark, Anderson's pills, Godfrey's cordial, balsam of honey, British oil, elegant brass pillar fire-dogs, polished iron ditto, shovels and tongs, copper and new-make iron tea-kettles, warming pans, chafing dishes, bell metal skillets, mortars and pestles. An assortment of ironmongery, hardwares, and cuttlery, with various other articles not enumerated.

They have also for sale, Jamaica spirit, West-India and New-England rum, tassia, Weston, Philadelphia, and Muccabo snuff, chocolate, white, Havanna, and muscovado sugars. 3 w

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November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general assembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Washington county, who is under age, to dispose of an interest in said farm, and give a sufficient title to and conveyance for the same. 3

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Iſaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceaſed, beg leave to inform the public, and thoſe gentlemen in particular, who before his deceaſe, became ſubſcribers for the publication of the firſt volume of his work, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government*," that it is their intention to comply fully with the propoſals made with reſpect to the publication thereof, by the ſaid rev. Iſaac Campbell before his deceaſe.

The aforeſaid work having engroſſed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his deceaſe, (the principles whereof firſt ſuggeſted to him the ſubject of his enquiry); his extenſive uſefulneſs and ſucceſs both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a juſtly celebrated ſchool for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotiſm of his ſentiments, and the anxiety he ever expreſſed for the publication of the preſent work, which he ſeemed to conſider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a chriſtian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preſage of the general uſefulneſs and intereſting nature of the work in queſtion. The firſt volume will be immediately put into the preſs agreeable to the terms of the advertiſement publiſhed by the rev. Mr. Campbell himſelf.

N. B. Subſcriptions are ſtill open in the hands of ſundry gentlemen for thoſe who may chuſe to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a ſufficient ſubſcription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have ſubſcriptions in their hands are requeſted to return them by the firſt of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guſtavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis. 8

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office,

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes 4

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE aſſiſtant commiſſioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers neceſſary to enable him to effect the buſineſs, finds the muſter-rolls for the year 1781 miſſing. His not having the pleaſure of their perſonal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of reſidence, compels him to this method of ſoliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muſter rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in poſſeſſion (or have any knowledge where they are or were depoſited) that they would be kind enough to tranſmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earlieſt opportunity, or be pleaſed to communicate ſuch information on the ſubject as may appear neceſſary.

tf 10 J. WHITE, aſſiſt. com.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE ſubſcriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleaſantly ſituated, conſiſting of two brick dwelling houſes with a paſſage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two ſtories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies ſuitable for a genteel family; there are all other neceſſary out houſes, ſuch as a waſhhouſe, negro quarter, corn houſe, barn, chaiſe houſe, and ſtables for twelve horſes, the whole being built within the ſpace of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine ſprings of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, beſides fruit trees of ſeveral ſorts. The premiſes may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to 20 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber having juſt returned to this ſtate, after a ſeven years ſervice in the American army, finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to the next general aſſembly, for a law to enable him, in a ſummary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as ſheriff of Cæcil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections.

9X JOHN HAMILTON.

THE ſubſcriber has by him a few ſuits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the uſe of the army, and will ſell them extremely cheap, for ready caſh, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

8 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

August 13, 1784.

To be SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennſylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in ſmall tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling houſe, and convenient out-houſes; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the ſithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the ſoil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or ſpecie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaſer if he pays in a ſhort time. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of ſale will be made known by him or the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis. 13 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouſe, about ſix miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing ſix thouſand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, one particularly ſo. The above will be ſold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; if ſold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchaſe, if in ſmall lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber oppoſite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Waſhington, near to and adjoining the premiſes, who will ſhew the land. 7 tf WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, October 24, 1784.

By virtue of a decree in the high court of chancery, dated the 28th day of June, 1784, in favour of Nicholas Maccubbin againſt Henry Bennet Darnall, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on the premiſes, for ready money only, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ONE moiety of a tract of land called the Land of Promiſe, lying in Baltimore county, upon the head of Gunpowder river, and on the north ſide of the ſouth branch of the ſaid river, containing one thouſand acres more or leſs, and alſo ſundry negroes, men, women, and children; which land and negroes were mortgaged the 5th of December, 1764, as a ſecurity for money lent Mr. Darnall, and now ſold to diſcharge the debt. The negroes are young and healthy, and the land is of the beſt quality, and is ſituated between 12 and 15 miles from Baltimore-town. A more particular deſcription of it would be needleſs, as it is not probable any one will purchaſe, without having firſt viewed the premiſes, which may be done by applying to Mr. Darnall, who lives on the land. The ſale will be under the direction of gentlemen appointed by the chancellor for the purpoſe, and purchaſers will receive effectual deeds of tranſfer under and by force of the decree, from

6X NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, called Part of Thomas Taylor's Reſurvey on Addition to Hazel Thicket, containing 85 acres; alſo part of a tract of land, called the Reſurvey on Limeſtone Rock, containing 38½ acres. Theſe two tracts lye within five miles of Frederick-town, under the mountain; they form a compact little farm, on which there is a dwelling houſe, an excellent orchard, and other valuable improvements, and the ſoil is good.

To be ſold alſo, the certificate of a ſurvey of 610 acres of land, lying weſtward of Fort Cumberland, on which the caution money has been paid within due time. The perſon who made the ſurvey will give the neceſſary information reſpecting the quality of the ſoil and the title.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Annapolis, or to Dr. Philip Thomas, at Frederick-town.

11X A. C. HANSON.

October 12, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cæcil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requeſted to ſhew cauſe why he ſhould not be liberated.

3 THOMAS MANUEL.

WANTS a place, to wait on a lady or gentleman, a young man, lately arrived from England, who can dreſs hair well. Enquire at Mr. George Mann's. 3X w3

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceaſed, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully ſituated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; ſome meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its ſituation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fiſhing and fowling, as in the ſeaſon there are a great abundance of fine fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl. Likewiſe to be ſold, a number of negroes, ſome of which are very valuable houſe ſervants, alſo ſome excellent horſes fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

5 P. W. THOMAS.

Annapolis, November 3, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of captain Robert Morris, in Frederick-town, on Tueſday the 7th day of December next,

THE following tracts of land, lying on Monocacy manor, in Frederick county, and are deſcribed by numbers on the plat of the ſaid manor. The terms allowed the purchaſer will be five equal annual payments, with intereſt, and giving bond with good ſecurity.

Lots 21, 22, and 71, contain 210 acres, and are joining; 21, Jacob Beaver living thereon, and contains 114 acres; improvements a good log houſe and kitchen, log barn, apple orchard. 22, Jacob Hale late tenant, and contains 85 acres; improvements a log houſe, barn, and apple orchard. 71, contains 11 acres all woods. The whole together will make a pretty farm, having ſufficient wood for fencing, &c.

Lots 48, 49, and 70, containing 328 acres, and are all joining; 48, John Hooff living thereon, and contains 111 acres; improvements a good log houſe, barn, and apple orchard. 49, George Shanks living thereon, contains 128 acres; improvements log houſe, barn, and apple orchard. 70, contains 89 acres, all in fine timber fitting for ſaw mills, &c. Theſe three lots together will make a pretty farm, and will have a great ſufficiency of wood for many years. Crops of wheat, &c. are put in the ground. Poſſeſſion will be given to the whole by the firſt of January next.

tf

5X JAMES TOOTELL, JOSEPH DOWSON.

N. B. The above tracts will be ſold ſeparate or together as may be moſt convenient for the purchaſers. If not ſold will be rented to the higheſt bidder. J. T. J. D.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the ſoil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a ſmall expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good ſeat for a mill, and only ſix miles from navigation. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

5 JAMES STEUART.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

Prince-George's county, Sept. 8, 1784.

RAN away on the 2d of this inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Bladenſburg, on the road leading to George-town, a negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a young luſty fellow; had on when he went away, a ſtriped country cloth jacket, an old cotton ſhirt, old light coloured wool hat, and a pair of old trouſers; it is likely he may call himſelf Butler if he goes to any ſtrange place, as he is a little a-kin to that family; he has a good coat of wool upon his head, the top of his head is cut ſhort, and all the other part of the wool is left pretty long, turned up before in the faſhion. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and brings him home to me, ſhall receive the above reward and travelling charges paid by the ſubſcriber. If not convenient to bring him home, ſecure him in ſome gaol as I may get him.

10X GARRARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the laſt will and teſtament of my late huſband Axel Davidg, deceaſed, agreeable to his intention.

3 TOMSEY DAVIDG.

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